

One mile west of Burnett Junction, in Dodge county, is located "Spring Brook Farm," owned by H. B. Sherman, of Milwaukee. In all respects it is the model stock farm of the Northwest. It contains 320 acres of the choicest land the sun ever shown upon. All the tract is under fence, and except 40 acres of timber, is devoted to meadow and field purposes. The farm has become famous in Wisconsin, for the magnificence of the location, the excellence of the buildings, the beauty and the attractiveness of the surroundings, and the high character of the herd of short horns bred upon the place. Nature wrought with skillful hands in making Spring Brook one of the choicest spots in the State, and Mr. Sherman's enterprise, money, and refined taste, have added largely to make it still more attractive. Running directly in front of the residence and within twenty feet of the South porch, is one of the most beautiful trout brooks that ever harbored that famous fish. Its winding course, its cool and sparkling water, its diminutive lakes, its stone banks, and the well kept lawns on either side, combine to make Spring Brook unequalled in loveliness and matchless in attractions. Within a hundred feet of the house, are three never-failing springs—the fountain head of Spring Brook, whose water rarely ever freezes, and whose sparkling qualities delight the hundreds who flock to the farm every summer. At present there are about 2000 trout in the brook, many of them weighing from two to three pounds.

Spring Brook is again noted for the magnificent barn which stands as a proud monument to Mr. Sherman's enterprise. There is nothing like it in the State, and it is not surpassed in the West. Sherman's barns have a singular history. The first one erected eclipsed all other stock barns in that section. On the 5th of August, 1870, it was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It was immediately rebuilt at greater expense than the first and many improvements added. The storm of September 17th, 1873, brought destruction to Spring Brook, and again lightning laid its fiery fingers on the ill-fated barn, and for the second time it was consigned to ashes. The third was rebuilt on the site of the others, and no pains nor expense were saved to make it worthy of Spring Brook and an honor to its predecessors. But another unexpected visitation of the thunderbolt was made, and on the 5th of July, 1877, the barn was, for the third time, consumed by fire. These misfortunes would have robbed any ordinary man of the ambition to rebuild, but Mr. Sherman was not to be suppressed, and Phoenix-like he rose, and to-day there stands on the site of the three destroyed, a barn which commands the admiration of every beholder. It is 55 by 155 feet, with thirty-four foot posts. It contains 107 stock stalls 5 by 9, and the mow has a capacity of 400 tons of hay. Its internal arrangement is of the most improved plan and it seems that skill and ingenuity would be outdone in the attempt to surpass it. It cost \$10,000, and is the best barn that ever stood on the farm, and let us hope that it may escape the wrath of Jupiter!

Mr. Sherman is a practical stock breeder. He has, or had until Thursday, the largest and best short horn herd in Wisconsin. He is taking the lead in the State in breeding this valuable stock, for which he deserves the hearty thanks and the most liberal support of all farmers and breeders in Wisconsin. All his herd, except two head, he bred himself on Spring Brook, and it is said to say that richer strains of the regular blue blood never entered into any other herd in Wisconsin. His herd became large, and he advertised this herd for sale at auction, which took place on Thursday, the 30th of May. A brighter sun never shone on Spring Brook Farm. Early in the morning crowds began to arrive by train and wagon. From ten o'clock till twelve they poured into the farm by the hundreds. The entire surrounding country seemed to have been let loose. A country fair could hardly have attracted more attention or drawn together a greater number. At one time over four hundred teams were hitched on Spring Brook. Sherman advertised to entertain all who attend the sale. No one but a generous landlord would have been equal to the occasion. There were fully two thousand people, for there were fully that many, and then think of feeding them with bread, ham, and cheese! Hardly any one but the proprietor of the Plankinton House could have made good the promise. But from Milwaukee were brought immense quantities of fine bread, boiled ham and excellent cheese. Mrs. Sherman who is a host on such an occasion, or at any time, superintended the feeding of the multitude. In this she was ably assisted by Mrs. Mary French, of Chicago, and Mrs. J. E. French, of Boston. It is safe to say the fragments did not amount to seven baskets full, but all were filled and went away satisfied.

The sale began at one o'clock, the auctioneer being Mr. J. E. Bridgman, of London, Ohio, who is known in every State in the Union by dealers of blooded cattle. For twenty-two years he has sold short horns at auction every month, and pronounces Mr. Sherman's sale one of the most successful he had attended for a long time. It was the largest and most significant sale of short horns ever held in Wisconsin.

There were thirty-three head sold, and the time consumed by the auction was about two hours. The first animal sold was Bel Duke D., a bull of beauty and rich blood, and was purchased by Dexter Curtis, of Madison, for \$1,425, the cow Burnie 7th, was also taken by Curtis for \$700; and Burnie 1st brought \$350 from George Surkel, of Tomah. Ex-Governor Ludington

THE NEWS.

Decoration Day at Washington—Hon. C. G. Williams at Arlington.

The Presidential Party at Gettysburg's Bloody Field.

Remembrances to the Fallen Heroes at Other Places.

The Points as Agreed Upon by England and Russia for the Congress to Discuss.

The Body of the Son of Ex-President Harrison found in a Dissecting Room.

Prof. W. W. Daniels Following up the Late Cyclone.

The Rhode Island Senate Sustains the Title of President Hayes.

DECORATION DAY.

In and About Washington—Hon. C. G. Williams at Arlington—The President at Gettysburg—The Observations of the Day Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday. A national salute was fired this morning. There were services at the Congressional Cemetery, Soldiers' Home, and Arlington. All the soldiers' graves were decorated. At Arlington, Representative Williams of Wisconsin, delivered the memorial oration. The attendance at the several places was not as large as heretofore, owing, in a measure, to the absence of the President and other dignitaries.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—The beautiful ceremony of Decoration Day, attractive everywhere, but doubly so at Gettysburg, annually draws many visitors, and promised this year to be of unusual interest. On Wednesday evening the Presidential party consisting of President Hayes and son, Secretary McCrary, Attorney General Devens, thirty Congressmen, and Senator Oglesby, arrived. The President and Attorney General Devens were the guests of the Hon. Ed. McPherson, at whose residence a reception was given to over 300 of the best people of Gettysburg and vicinity. The President, General Butler, and Secretary McCrary were serenaded.

Early this morning there was every indication of fine weather, although cooler than usual, the day heretofore having always been notably hot. The town was filled with strangers, and the hotels were overflowing. Flags and decorations were everywhere seen, and a continuous stream of vehicles poured into town, bringing fresh guests. The rush was continuous during the whole morning. The morning was occupied by the President and party in a trip over the battlefield. General Crawford, who led the charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves down the face of Round Top, and Colonel Bachelder, who has written several books on the battle, acted as guides to the honorable gentlemen. About noon the President returned to the house of the Hon. McPherson, where he remained until the beginning of the ceremonies in the afternoon. At 1:30 the forming of the grand procession initiated the exercises of the day. Just as the column was about forming a blind rain commenced suddenly falling. The hundreds of spectators were driven to shelter, and the column was nearly broken. After a short delay it was reformed and moved toward the cemetery. A platoon of police of the G. A. R. headed the procession accompanied by music.

The exercises consisted of an eloquent prayer by the Rev. McCord, the Eloquent hymn fluently rendered, and an eloquent oration by General B. F. Butler on "The Private Soldier in the War of the Rebellion." It was a fine effort, and highly appreciated. Short addresses were made by Secretary McCrary, Attorney General Devens, and ex-Governor Curtin. The President responded to urgent calls in an elegant little speech, and was loudly cheered. He said:

"Fellow Citizens: The battle of Gettysburg will probably be always regarded as the battle which did more than any other to determine the fate of the great civil war in the United States. The honored who fought and perished here will therefore be forever held in special and grateful remembrance. The great martyr of the conflict was Abraham Lincoln. He, by his immortal words spoken here, has indelibly linked his name, fame, and memory with the battle of Gettysburg. Lincoln gave his life, and the brave men who responded to the call gave their lives for the Union, for liberty, and for a stable constitutional government. They believed that our institutions were equal to any emergency, and that they ought to be maintained at the cost of property or of life. If our assembling in this place shall fully honor the men we now wish remembered with gratitude, it will be because, holding these scenes and contemplating the example of the heroes who made Gettysburg illustrious, we shall be able to estimate more wisely the value of our country and of her institutions and be better prepared for the duties, which, under Providence, have devolved upon us. Let us here give heed to the words of Abraham Lincoln: let us here newly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that a government of the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth." [Enthusiastic applause.]

MADISON, May 30.—Decorations Day was observed today in a quiet manner in this city. Some fifty veterans gathered in the Capitol, and preceded by Governor Smith, the Rev. E. D. Huntley, Captain C. G. Mayers, poet, and B. B. Smith, orator, in carriages, proceeded to the west entrance of the Capitol, where all took carriages and were conveyed to the Soldiers' Rest. Upon arriving at the cemetery, a prayer was offered by the Rev. E. D. Huntley, followed by a short oration by Rufus B. Smith, Esq., a poem by Major Mayers, and benediction by Mr. Huntley. After this the graves of the fallen in Soldiers' Rest were profusely decorated with flowers.

Belmont, Wis., May 30.—Decorations Day was celebrated here to-day for the first time. The exercises consisted of a procession of military, firemen, city officials, veterans, public schools, and college students, with bands, decorations of soldiers' graves, oration, poem, etc. Colonel J. W. Pettibone, principal of the preparatory department of Belmont College, was President of the day. J. A. Truesdell, Orator; H. J. Leonard, Marshal. John Steel read a selected poem. The Rev. H. S. Jordan read a roll-call of the dead, and Professor Blaisdell acted as Chaplain. Three hundred and fifty scholars of the public schools were in the procession. The weather was delightful, and the celebration very successful.

THE EAST.

The Points as Agreed Upon by the Governments of England and Russia—The Powers of the Congress.

LONDON, May 30.—The following are the points which the governments of England and Russia have agreed upon, subject to the consideration and decision of the Berlin Congress:

First—There shall be two Bulgarian provinces—one north of the Balkans, under a prince, and the other south of the Balkans (not to touch the Aegean Sea, and its name to be chosen by the congress), with a Christian governor, and the government modeled upon that of the English colonies.

Second—The Turkish troops shall withdraw from the latter provinces and not re-enter.

Third—England deposes, but will not oppose, the retrocession of Bessarabia.

Fourth—England reserves the right to discuss in the congress all international arrangements relating to the Danube.

Fifth—England does not consider the possession of Batoum by Russia sufficient satisfaction for hostile interference, and Russia promises not to further advance her frontier in Asia.

Sixth—Russia will give up Bayazid to Turkey at the request of England, but in exchange Turkey shall cede to Persia the province of Kourou, (close to Bayazid). This has long been a disputed piece of territory, and the right of it, Russia says, belongs to Persia.

Seventh—Russia promises neither to take the money indemnity in hand, nor to interfere with England's claim on Turkey as a creditor, the point as to the payment of the war indemnity to be discussed by the congress.

Eighth—The congress will take steps to reorganize Epirus, Thessaly, and other Greek provinces.

Ninth—Russia agrees that the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus shall remain in statu quo.

Tenth—England will suggest at the congress that Europe will reorganize Bulgaria, and will discuss the questions of Russian occupation of the Danube and the passage of troops through Roumania.

HORRIBLE.

The Body of the Son of Ex-President Harrison Found in a Dissecting Room in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 30.—There is intense excitement over the finding of the body of John Scott Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, in a medical college here. He died suddenly Saturday or Sunday morning. A funeral took place yesterday. When preparing the grave it was found that the grave of August Devins, who died ten days ago, had been bespoken. Devins was a friend of the Harrisons, and the discovery caused them to be especially careful in preparing the grave of John Scott Harrison. It was strongly walled up, the body, in a metallic casket, placed in, and a stone as heavy as sixteen men could handle put on it. The funeral over, John Harrison, son of deceased, and George Eaton, grandson, came to the city to see the body of their friend Devins. Guided by a clergyman by an item in a morning paper, they went to the Ohio Medical College. In the dissecting-room, a rope being drawn from the chute, a body was found attached to it. Mr. Harrison said, "This is not my friend. He was much wasted in consumption, while this is a stout man." Colonel Snell Baker, who was with him, suggested that he take a good look. A cloth over the face, the only covering about the body, was removed, when John Harrison trembled and turned pale, saying: "Great God, it's father!" The body was not mutilated. The whiskers were cut off, and the jugular vein cut and the blood let out. The body was taken to the undertaker's and prepared for burial. The discovery of the robbery was made this morning, and friends came to the city to find the body already reburied. The big stone had been removed, and the guard placed to watch the grave is nowhere to be found.

THE CYCLONE.

A Wisconsin Professor Proposes to Walk in the Tracks of the Aerial Giant Who Stalked Abroad Last Week.

MADISON, May 30.—The terrible cyclone which a week ago half-way passed through a strip of territory a day's mile wide between Belmont Lafayette County, and Waukesha, Waukesha County, destroyed some \$2,000,000 worth of property and fifty lives, and crippled and wounded scores of human beings along its path of over a hundred miles is to be made the subject of most minute and careful scientific investigation by the University of Wisconsin. Prof. W. W. Daniels, of the Chair of Astronomy, Chemistry and Meteorology, started out this afternoon upon a detailed examination of the track of the storm. He will be accompanied by a driver who will carry the Professor along the country roads through the devastated district, but in such places as the storm-track leaves the road the scientist will cross the country on foot, taking observations and interviewing farmers as to the phenomena observed by them, and taking full notes of the same. The expedition will probably occupy a week or ten days. The result will be set upon by the University Faculty on his return, and the world will thereupon be edified with the result of their observations on the scientific character of one of the most disastrous and remarkable cyclones ever known in the history of the world. Prof. Chamberlain, State Geologist, is also gathering data for a scientific review of the cyclone.

A REBUKE.

Resolution of the State Senate of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—The Rhode Island Senate today, on motion of a Democratic Senator, passed a resolution expressing its regret that the late President Harrison should have been buried in a dissection room, and that his body should have been found in a dissection room.

Senator, passed by a unanimous vote resolutions declaring that the title of Hayes to the office of President was settled by the Electoral Commission beyond all question, and deprecating all proceedings looking to any question of his title.

IN A TRAP.

The Democrats Indignant, and Believe They Have Been Led into a Trap.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Herald's Washington special, speaking of the Potter resolution, says the Democrats are generally indignant, and believe they have been led into a trap. Potter long ago let it be known that he knew nothing of the matter until, at the last moment, he was informed by telegraph that he was ordered to report it to the House. Of the Democratic Senators, Lamar, Thurman, Randolph, Kernan, Lamar, Gordon, Beck, Hill, Morgan, Garland, and others, not one, so far as is known, was even allowed to know anything of what was proposed.

We have received the second annual report of the State Board of Health. It is a volume of two hundred pages, and contains a good bill of fare for those interested in the questions which properly come before the Board for consideration. General Binth has an article on Ventilation, and also a report on the Inspection of Public Buildings; Dr. Whittier contributes a paper on Water and the Water Supply of Wisconsin; Prof. Chittenden furnishes an article on the same subject; Dr. Griffin discusses the question of Small Pox; Dr. Strong that of Village Sanitary Work; Prof. Davies of the State University, treats the question of Value of Vital Statistics; and Dr. Reeve gives Abstract Proceedings of an American Public Health Association.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Legislative Committee during the extra session.

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the World's Lodge.

St. Paul, May 28.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, Independent Order of Good Templars, met this morning in Association Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was called to order by T. D. Kanouse, R. W. G. C., with W. S. Williams, grand secretary of the order. The roll of officers was called, and the gentlemen announced yesterday as present, responded. The Rev. Richard Edgely, of Boston, was appointed to fill the place of R. W. G. C. The committee on credentials reported delegates entitled to seats, and the regular officers were appointed, on appeals, instruction, finance, state of order, constitution, mileage, juvenile templars, and revision of proceedings for publication. The report of Grand Worthy Templar Kanouse was read. It showed the order in a gratifying condition. New grand lodges have been instituted during the year as follows: Grand Lodge of Malta, Western Grand Lodge of South Africa, Western Lodges of Scotland, Dual Grand Lodge of South Carolina, Dual Grand Lodge of Georgia. It was voted to hold three sessions daily, at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the report of the R. W. G. S. was read. It states the total membership of the order at the last report to be 407,742. Number of members now reported, 316,712; with estimates of lodges not heard from, 467,403 as present membership. The number of lodges at last report was 6,439; number at present, 6,758. The treasurer's report showed a balance last year with receipts for the year, \$12,091; expenditures \$10,985. The superintendent of juvenile templars made a report. The proposed amendments to the constitution were discussed. Several were tabled, ruled out of order, and made special order for specified hours during the week. The amendment postponing the election of officers to the third day of the session was lost.

The Salaries that Are Paid its Agents by the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the House to-night, Mr. Singleton made a conference report on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. He stated that the bill as it passed the House made the appropriations less by \$101,000 than the like bill of last session; that the Senate had increased the appropriations by \$14,000; that the Senate conferees had yielded to the amount of \$39,000, and that the bill as it now stands appropriates \$61,000 less than the bill of last session. The report was agreed to.

Under the bill as it now stands the salaries of the ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia remain at \$17,500 (instead of \$15,000, as voted by the House), and those of the ministers to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China at \$12,000 (instead of \$10,000). The mission to Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Argentine Republic are restored to the \$7,500 class. The salary of the minister to Hayti is put back from \$5,000 to \$7,500; and that of the minister to Liberia from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Provision is made for charges d'affaires at Denmark, Paraguay and Uruguay (combined), and Switzerland at \$5,000 each. The salary of the consul general at Cairo is restored to \$4,000; of the consul general at London, Paris, Havana and Rio de Janeiro to \$6,000; of the consul general at Melbourne to \$4,500; of the consul general at Berlin to \$4,000; of the consul general at Vienna, Frankfurt, Rome and Constantinople to \$3,000; and the appropriation for the salaries of consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, and consular clerks is increased from \$280,000 to \$304,600.

An Outside Operation.

Cape Cod, In one of its fishy towns, has a clever doctor, and a wag withal. In one of his rides, just leaving town, he was met by a fleshy, portly female, whose bandaged face, and forlorn aspect denoted only too well her ailment. "Oh! doctor, doctor!" she exclaimed, "I am almost dying with the toothache! You must return immediately to your office and give me relief." The good man instantly signified his willingness to do so, and they soon reached his residence. The lady, all trepidation and nervousness, tremblingly sank into a chair and awaited the dread process. The doctor, meantime, with the kindness and consideration which were always his characteristics, endeavored to encourage and reassure her. But as he stepped up to her with the "cruel" forceps, the preparation for a most profuse, the patient sat more easily, and the mouth opened wider and wider, as if it

Death of a Visitor.

Peck's Sun has this interesting little sketch of a Wisconsin character: "We see by the Jefferson County papers that 'Washboard Hale' died in the poor house there last week. He was a character. For thirty years he had lived in that vicinity, on a washboard, as may be said. He made a few washboards, and he could take one under his arm and go to a farm house and allow the wife to use it. If she bought it, he would have it all the same. He would have a dozen washboards scattered around, and he was always the guest of the house, got his meals, moved his washboard to another locality, and eat and drank on the board. He always managed to arrive at a house about meal time, and as he had all the news to tell, he was welcome. If a house wife had wood to split, a cow to milk, or the man had steers to break, hogs to kill, or a wagon to grease, old Hale was ready to help. At times when the good house wife had not much in the house for dinner the arrival of Washboard Hale would cause a cloud to rest upon her brow, but a cheerful word from him would dispel it, and we do not believe he ever went hungry a day in his life. He was a tramp, always on the move, in summer with his coat over his arm, and in winter bundled up and always on the march. However hard up he might be, he could manage to get zinc enough for a washboard, and any friendly carpenter would allow him to do the woodwork in his shop, and his stock being complete he was on the road. In all his thirty years travel about Jefferson, no one ever heard him use an unkind word, and he never injured a soul. Children would chaff him, until he got an opportunity to be of assistance to them, after which they were his friends. He would make a kite for them, or draw them make out a side for the asking. He was a great character, and will be missed.

Growing Despondency in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati squander. There is about as much necessity for a congressional investigation of the Louisiana and Florida frauds as there is for investigation of the marital relations of George Washington and the widow Custis. Heretofore the Republican party was rapidly disintegrating in consequence of the course of the administration on one side, and that of Conkling, Blaine, Howe and their friends on the other. It was manifestly to the interest of the Democracy to do the best in the process if they succeeded in 1880. But now Mr. Potter has converted himself into a pair of bellows, and Uncle Sammy Tilden is working the handles, and between them they are blowing up a fire that is welding the Republican party into a homogeneous mass.

A Manifest Absurdity.

It is manifestly absurd to claim for a mere stimulant, tonic and alterative properties. Yet this is what is daily done by the vendors of cheap local bitters, colored to make them look attractive and agreeably flavored, but the alcoholic basis of which is of the vilest and most hurtful description. The transcendent success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading alterative tonic of the United States, has induced many of these compounders of drams in disguise, to attempt the counterfeiting of this standard medicine, but their efforts have never proved successful on a large scale, and they have themselves in many instances notoriously "come to grief," through the instrumentality of the law.

The genuine Bitters have, indeed, a spirituous basis, but they are emphatically a medicine, since their botanic ingredients are equally efficacious in overcoming and preventing chills and fever, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, and many other disorders. my28edw1w

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Myers House, Monday and Tuesday.

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GENT'S Furnishing Goods.

HATS and CAPS, Trunks and Traveling Bags is Complete.

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CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 50 CENTS.

May the Best Win!

John H. Wingate has secured the Agency of the ADAMS & WESTLAKE WIRE GAUZE.

Oil Stove!

Which has been tested by three eminent Chemists, in Chicago, and pronounced absolutely safe under any and all circumstances, and is the only OIL STOVE.

Recommended by the Board of Underwriters. This is the most expensive and the

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But I shall sell it as low as any First Class Stove is sold, and I invite all interested to call in and examine it.

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Are not now an experiment, being known by the public to be superior to Wood or Coal Stoves for

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REFRIGERATORS!

Very low. My stock of

Filters and Coolers,

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Never was better, and I am selling at bottom prices.

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Jeans at 75 cents, \$1.00, and \$1.25, ever shown in Janesville.

Also 15 different styles of Business Suits, from \$4.50 to \$8.00.

We are bound to sell goods if it is hard times.

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My residence, will take in exchange a smaller house, in part payment. This is a rare chance to get a nice home. my31dw1w

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